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that a different answer might have been had. But even this is open to challenge and permits no proof.

Whether Mr. Wilson now wins or loses the count, the real honors of the election are his. Because The Tribune has opposed him most bitterly, it feels that it should recognize this fact most frankly. If Mr. Wilson finally loses the present election he will remain the strongest man politically in the nation, as much stronger than his party as Mr. Hughes was weaker than his, a man to be reckoned with politically because of his hold upon popular imagination and public approval.

**The Lady from Montana**

There should be a wealth of material for "Life" in the fact that Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Missoula, Mont., may represent her state as a Representative-at-Large in the next Congress. She would naturally be portrayed as a masculine creature, with short hair, hands in trousers pockets and a cigar between her teeth. The lady legislator is an old favorite with those deliciously ingenious souls who draw our comic pictures.

Of course, the facts—which have nothing to do with the anti-suffragists—are quite different. Miss Rankin is not at all masculine; she has all the feminine charm usually to be found in the modern suffragist, and one of her first public jobs was that of "baby placer" for Seattle—finding homes for homeless children. Also, she is a Republican, has red hair and is a prohibitionist—what ever conclusions the critics of suffrage may be able to deduce therefrom. Judging by the various accounts that have reached this way, we should be inclined to rate her as an unusually attractive and intelligent human being, who ought to do Montana proud.

**"Above the Battle"**

That is the title of M. Romain Rolland's apology, his collected articles on the war which have set all France against him and driven him to Geneva, a self-constituted exile. From our detached viewpoint his utterances seem moderate enough. He pleaded with his countrymen to retain some feeling of charity toward their enemies; and to remember at all times to distinguish between the rulers of Germany and the mass of her people. He was as bitter as any one in his condemnation of German crimes and cruelties. He expressly repudiated any pacifist ory which would countenance non-resistance toward an invader. A vague, intellectual internationalism, aiming to minimize the scars which war must necessarily inflict upon Western civilization, constituted his creed.

There is an admirable spirit in M. Romain Rolland. He shows no trace of bitterness toward his countrymen who have given his pleadings such a harsh reception. His greatest disappointment flows from the failure of the intellectuals of Germany to respond to his advances—Hauptmann, for example, to whom he addressed his first appeal, on August 29, 1914, when news of the burning of Louvain first reached Paris. Yet there is no mistaking the fact that he has failed utterly to affect the mind of his country—that, from being the leader of thought which his rich and vivid mind had justly made him, he has become an outcast and alien. He will doubtless return to France with the end of the war and witness the gradual restoration of normal mental processes which will then take place. That he will count greatly in that restoration seems most unlikely. The point, and the important point, is the conclusion that with the noblest will and courage to help his nation M. Romain Rolland has pursued the one course which has made help impossible.

No one will wish to criticize the motives which sent M. Romain Rolland upon the path he has followed. Moral courage could not be greater. The interesting lesson lies in the practical failure of so much moral force. As it happens, M. Romain Rolland himself unconsciously illuminates the subject in this very book. He is discussing "Idols," especially the idolatry of the worshippers of Kultur. His attitude toward the intellectuals of Paris whom he held up to such vivid scorn in "Jean-Christophe" has been questioned, and he seeks to explain just what abuses of intellectualism he meant to attack. He writes:

It is true that intellectualism has too often seemed to me a caricature of thought, mutilated, deformed, petrified thought, impotent not only to master the spectacle of life, but even to understand it. The events of today give me more support in this view than I wish. The intellectual lives too much in the realm of shadows, in the realm of ideas. Ideas have no existence in themselves. They live only when experience or hope can fill them. They are only summaries or hypotheses, outlines of what has been or of what will be; convenient formulas, necessary formulas; to live or act we can forget them. But the danger is that we may make of them oppressing realities; and no one contributes as much to this danger as the intellectual, for whom thinking is a trade and who, through occupational deformity, is always tempted to subordinate realities to ideas.

What Romain Rolland here wrote in criticism of the German intellectuals who rushed to the support of Kaiserism seems oddly applicable

to his own stand in opposition to them. One cannot help feeling that the essential vice of his faith, the real cause of its failure as a working creed, was its substitution of ideas for realities. It is not so much that he was measurably wrong in his facts; the German people were not so utterly different from their rulers as he asserted. It is that in a crucial moment of self-protection, when his nation's very life depended upon utter unity and abandon to the attack, he sought to distract attention to some theories of faith and conduct which even if they did not hinder the national uprising could not assist it. "To live or act we can forget them," he wrote of ideas. And in that fateful autumn of 1914, and indeed down through the present, France has been living and acting at a speed and with a supreme efficiency that necessitated the abandonment of such abstract ideas as Rolland sought to preach. Had she been able to debate and resolve them, she would have been that much weaker in her struggle for existence.

Thus at a crisis the nation that still lives instinctively rejects such intellectual idealism as Rolland upheld. It runs the normal psychological course of the individual at bay—of terror, of courage, of anger, of cool intellectual guidance absolutely centered upon and controlling a tensely strung body. After victory it breathes again and gradually resumes its normal life. But no member of its body politic who has failed it in the hour of need can ever rank as before. And is it not equally true that a citizen who, for whatever high motives, fails to feel and toil with his nation in her most dreadful hour loses something, if only that growth which comes from life greatly lived?

**Congress's Power Over Wages**

Of all the railroads which threatened to test the constitutionality of the so-called eight-hour law the Union Pacific is the first one actually to file its suit. It alleges that the statute is not a proper regulation of interstate commerce, that it violates the constitutional prohibition against the taking of property without due process of law, and that it is unworkable under the conditions that exist on that railroad, in support of which contention elaborate schedules of working hours are annexed to the bill of complaint.

Now that Election Day has passed, there can be no question of politics in the filing of this suit. There has never been half so much question of the constitutionality of the Adamson act as there has been of its wisdom and justice. Nevertheless, as a matter of form and precedent it is eminently desirable to have the courts pass on the question and get it settled. Of course, this suit will strip the law of any character it may still falsely preserve as a measure limiting the hours of work. The question at issue actually will be whether Congress has power to fix wages. And, since one combination of unions showed ability to extract compliance with its demands from a craven Congress, it is to be expected that similar situations will arise in future as unions wax ambitious. It will be well for the country to have the opinion of the Supreme Court on that question as a guide in all future "social justice" legislation.

**A Business Manager for the School Board**

It is unfortunate that the project to create the position of business manager for the Board of Education has been complicated with personalities. When the plan was recently mentioned gossip sprang up that it was an endeavor to create a "job" for a member of the Board of Education. That aroused prejudices which have affected all subsequent discussion of the plan. As a matter of fact, the idea has been under consideration for a couple of years, off and on, in connection with the project to create a small Board of Education, to centralize responsibility and tighten up administration of this huge business.

The Board of Education, as President Willcox pointed out in the meeting where this question was voted on, has several coordinate departments. It is a concern which costs the taxpayers \$40,000,000 a year. Until recently, when under the new administration in the board a working agreement with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was entered into, it held itself independent of all control by the city administration; indeed, its attitude toward the appropriating authorities was actually one of defiance—it was their duty to furnish the money and none of their business how it was spent. That was not a healthy attitude for the Board of Education or the taxpayers. It did not tend to produce economy in the handling of funds or efficiency in the transaction of business. Now that the hands-off attitude has been abandoned, it has become evident that the board needs an executive—a manager—who can systematize and regulate the intricate details of the business side of its work. The mere fact that the board has now an auditor and an active head of the finance committee does not argue against the value of the new position, for the duties and powers of its incumbent will not conflict with the powers and duties of those offices, but will extend beyond them and supplement them.

The board has done wisely in vot-

ing to create the place. It should be filled by the best individual the administration can find, for all his ability will be needed to make the money the city can afford to spend for its schools go as far as the needs of the school system demand.

**Machine Wars of the Future**  
(A. F. Pollard, in Yale Review.)

Before 1914 we imagined that there were certain considerable restraints on hostilities hallowed by custom and sanctioned by international agreements. It was supposed that war was a business confined to one sex, to belligerents and to armed forces; it was assumed that states might remain neutral if they chose, and that if they remained neutral their nationals would be immune from loss of life and destruction of property. It was further taken for granted that the number of actual combatants would be a small proportion of the peoples involved in the war, and that loss of life and destruction of property would be confined to more or less definite and limited military areas.

There is not one of these limitations which the intruding sweep of this war has not broken down, and not one which does not threaten to disappear altogether in the wars of the future. They will not be restricted by sex. The physical strength which was once the combatant's main qualification has been superseded by machinery; and the hundreds of thousands of women who have made munitions for this war and helped to construct aeroplanes, guns and torpedoes will be succeeded by a generation of women who will switch on the currents to set them in motion.

Science has multiplied the human capacity for production to such an extent that the time may not be far distant when a third of the human race could produce for the whole and leave the remaining two-thirds free to devote their whole time to war. The progress toward universal conscription in every state is merely a stage in the tendency to involve the whole human race in war.

There will be no territorial limits to the war of the future, and distance will provide no prophylactic against the annihilation of space. The war area is a definition of the past, and the Germans, who complained that Freiburg was outside the sphere of military operations have already dropped bombs on London; and women and children lying almost on the borders of Wales have been killed by Zeppelin raiders coming from Central Europe. Ten years ago Count Zeppelin was laboriously seeking to construct a lighter than air ship which would travel an hour; ten years hence it will be as easy for airplanes from Europe to drop bombs on the Mississippi Valley.

**The American Voice**  
(From Youth's Companion.)

We must admit, although with shame, that foreign observers in the United States, and foreigners who observe our tourists in Europe, are right in declaring the American voice to be the worst in the world. Hearing it all the time, we Americans do not notice how bad it is. The chief offenders are not the newsmen and other street criers who shout in our ears, but the common run of people—men and women, boys and girls, of education and social advantages, as well as those who lack both.

We offend, not in our loud talking only, but in our ordinary conversation. Our voices harsh, our tones nasal. It is enough to state the fact. Any one can verify it whose ears can distinguish between sounds that are pleasant and musical and those that are harsh and discordant.

It is easy to understand why an English girl's voice is so melodious and rich, whereas that of an American girl is usually not so. Each acquires in childhood the quality of voice that she hears every day. Our voices are what they are because they are like those of our fathers, our mothers and our neighbors.

If we wish to improve the voices of Americans of the next generation, we must first train the teachers, for some of the most offensively sharp and penetrating voices are those of "school-ma'ams." The work should be undertaken at once. It would be a good rule if it were practicable for school boards to refuse positions to all candidates whose voices are disagreeably harsh and nasal. Probably it is not practicable, for the double reason that the ears of the members of the school boards are not sensitive enough to apply the test, and that the number of teachers required is greater than the number of candidates who can meet the requirements.

Where Are Our Seamen?

**OUR INVASION OF RUSSIA**

The American Business Man Does Not Attempt to Impose a Kultur Along with His Business Ventures

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to answer the editorial article of Mr. L. M. Henshiff which was published in a recent issue of the "Novoye Vremya" in Petrograd, Russia, and has created such widespread commotion throughout Russia and in Europe. I am writing the answer to Mr. Henshiff in an American daily because his argument touches the most vital questions of this country: the effect of the European war upon the future development of the United States' social-political conditions. Though Mr. Henshiff has titled his article "Russia and America," it goes far deeper than mere Russo-American trade relations, which seemingly have inspired this most brilliant of Russian writers to analyze the problem.

Mr. Henshiff takes as a motive of his editorial article an incident from a certain Russo-American commercial transaction, a negotiation of equipping the city of Tomsk, in Siberia, with American machinery, and so to say, Americanizing a Russian city in all its communication facilities, hygiene and modern commodities. This work is to be done by the Russo-American Industrial Corporation, one of the foremost industrial-commercial institutions operating between Russia and this country. The freedom that the Russian press to the effect as if such steps on the part of Russian municipalities were dangerous. The "Ruskoje Slovo" in Moscow and the "Novoye Vremya" in Petrograd published stories as if the Russo-American-Asiatic Corporation, located in New York, would eventually come to rule all Russian municipalities and create a kind of state in the empire.

With these comments of the Russian press Mr. Henshiff disapproves and came out in a fiery article in defense of the "American" business methods. However, he looked through two possible glasses at the future evolution of the New World. Mr. Henshiff has been generally a strong sympathizer with everything American. He has a clear idea of this country's life and spirit. His judgment in reference to American affairs is correct and his language exceedingly florid. But where Mr. Henshiff fails is in giving too much credit to the democratic system of industrialism, which, according to him, may become a danger to modern civilization. Mr. Henshiff sees nothing else in American future tendencies than the desire for the "American" life and spirit.

Mr. Henshiff points out in his article how detrimental an effect the excess of gold will have upon the American social life that is flowing now from Europe to the New World. He sees in this a calamity similar to that which befell Spain after the discovery of America, when the American gold was brought in loads to Spain. "Overloading a country with gold has never been a blessing, but a curse to it," he writes. "It has affected a nation as an enervating toxin. Like overeating, this overloading a country with gold naturally brings about a disorder of the organism." Mr. Henshiff should not conclude that Russia should not hesitate in throwing its markets open to American business men of the type of the board of directors of the Russo-American-Asiatic Corporation, which includes men like Dr. Thomas Darlington, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, A. H. Martens, A. D. Edwards and Alexander De Bodoico or Professor I. Holmgoroff, from Petrograd.

So far I fully agree with Mr. Henshiff. But where I disagree is in the fact that the American business man never thinks of anything but the business. With a few exceptions the American merchant does not reach any "Kultur" or adoption of a Kaiser, as the Germans used to do in Russia. The American business man, with all his commercial interests, acts ultimately as a missionary of an industrial civilization. With American machinery and instruments he carries to the less developed nations American spirit. He is a missionary without preaching anything. In developing a foreign country or exploiting the natural riches of Russia or Far East he is taking only a fair interest on his investment but introducing into that country the soul and body of American energy and inventive spirit.

It seems like a paradox that this country is getting back from bleeding Europe what the latter extorted from America for so many centuries. Evidently the present war has brought

**IN A FRONT LINE TRENCH**  
When Hatred Ceased To Be Felt Somewhere in France

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I beg to quote the following from a letter I received last Monday from my brother, Private Thomas Bowman, of the 86th Machine Guns of Canada, who is now serving at the front "somewhere in France":

"On the third morning we were there [in a front line trench]... brought in a wounded German, whom they found in a shell-hole, a short distance from our trench, out in 'No Man's Land.' They dragged him in and laid him in the trench near our gun emplacement. He was wounded on both legs and his right arm had been smashed by shrapnel; gangrene had set in. He was nearly dead, as besides being badly injured he had been without food or drink for five days. We made him as comfortable as we could, giving him some bread and jam, cigarettes and a little rum. I had about a half pint of water in my bottle—all that was in the party—and I wanted to drink it so much myself, as we had been short of water for some time, but he pleaded so hard for water that I had to let him have it. He was so overcome by our kindness to him that he cried like a child. I suppose he thought we would kill him when we brought him in instead of treating incidents like these. Notwithstanding incidents like these, which there must be hundreds every day at the front, the German press would have us believe, if we would read accounts like that of the U-boat affair last week, that the British are monsters of cruelty. How much better it would be if the press devoted its energies toward enlightening the German soldiers concerning the real character and merits of their British adversaries. But, then, that would tend to remove or diminish the animosity of the fighting German, and Prussianism evidently does not desire to bring about such a condition at this time."

**An Opportunity for Mr. Daniels**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Surely we should not allow our navy to be outdone by the patriotic New London Chamber of Commerce in rejoicing with our good friends the Germans over their successful submarine activities. The Hon. Joseph Daniels can greatly add to his popularity in naval circles by heading a subscription list to be filled by the officers and men of our destroyers for the purpose of presenting a loving cup illuminated address to Commander Rose. E. M. F. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1916.

New York, Nov. 8, 1916.

**THE HINDENBURG MANIFESTO**

Charges of Allied Weakness Are Turned Against Germans

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Knowing the German mind and its utter incapacity of grasping other than the German point of view, it is easy to understand Field Marshal von Hindenburg's summing up of the supposed weakened condition of the Allies. The curious part of it is the Germans seem to think that they have only to tell us what they are trying desperately hard to believe themselves to make us believe it, too.

In describing the insolent French, the stubborn British and the Russian soldiers, whose main quality is blind obedience, von Hindenburg is faithfully delineating the only people he is capable of understanding—the Germans. Every crime committed by the Germans since the commencement of the war they have laid first upon the Allies. France was accused of dropping bombs on Nuremberg; a pitiful war was sent up that the desperately wicked Belgians were ill-treating poor German soldiers while in the execution of their duty—what the world knows, the Allies, were were told by Berlin, were using poisonous gas long before the truth came from France that the inventors and first users of that ghastly weapon were Germans. Then they sank the Lusitania, pretending to believe that it was fully armed, and hoping to make the world believe it.

Recently it was given out in Berlin that the cost of bread in England was as high as in Germany. No one is supposed to know that bread in England is made of wheat flour and not potatoes, or whatever German scheme has concocted to look like "the staff of life."

France, von Hindenburg tells us, is dying; "she will have no soldiers left, she continues the war much longer." We ought to have been very much alive around Verdun and the Somme River lately.

Does he think that he can make anybody believe that her allies, with Australia, Africa, India and Canada to call upon, will allow France to die?

What the German field marshal really means is: Germany is dying. She and her allies have no colonies to draw upon. Even their loyal subjects abroad are impotent and can only show their fidelity to the fatherland by blowing up munitions factories and making fruitless attempts upon the lives of bankers, the President and munition workers—biting the generous hands that have fed them.

We are told that the West front is unbreakable, and that the Allies would have to attack for thirty years before they could break through. If it gets a few more kinks like the one from Albert to the Somme River it won't have to break. Suppose the Allies should decide to play a waiting game for thirty years; could Germany afford to hold out? Is it not costing Germany just as much to be bottled up as it is costing the Allies to bottle her?

"Russia's allies are bad, and Rumania's are near." When Germany gets mad because she cannot overcome Russia she will whip Rumania. That is to be expected. Look at her list of victories. Germany, the greatest military power in the world, has conquered Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and no doubt Rumania will be added to the list. But that will be a doubtful glory for future Germans to boast about.

A good plan is to take von Hindenburg's words and reverse each sentence. You will then have the facts of the past to enable you to read the real meaning of German predictions. Here is an instance of what is meant: "One is an instance of injustice to an army commander by attributing to him a programme," says the field marshal. Now look back: Paris, Calais, London, and so forth. Even the dates for the entry into these cities were carefully tabulated in the German programme.

We are to believe from von Hindenburg that Enver Pasha is a clean, honest and trustworthy man and an excellent soldier. While the Teuton felicitates the Turk, we incredulous neutrals are haunted in our sleep with visions of butchered Armenians, whose souls fly out to the civilized world for vengeance.

To quote von Hindenburg again: "The French show great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their methods of fighting." German lives, we fancy. "If the British ask next spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her army and her national strength"—German army and her national strength.

**The American Aviation Corps**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A Washington dispatch published this morning reads: "The famous American Aviation Corps of the French army probably will lose its distinctive title as a result of protests to the State Department that use of the name is not compatible with American neutrality."

The French Administration is thus disowning these heroic young men, who can only be accepted by France as something which is both unfriendly and stupid. In the opinion of many people these denatured Americans are our noblest title to-day.

I have just sent to a friend in the corps the following cablegram: Nov. 3, 1916. Lieutenant Cowdin, American Aviation Corps, Soissons, France. If through the act of expatriation necessitated in your enlistment in French army you are technically deprived of the right to be known as the American Aviation Corps I would suggest that to change your name to Lafayette Aviation Corps would not imply any withdrawal of American sympathy. You have already shown that you are willing not only to offer their lives, but to sacrifice their pride of nationality in acknowledgment of America's debt to France.

**Divided Loyalty**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The first citizens of the American Republic announced to England, with no uncertain voice, that they were no longer English subjects.

At present foreigners seeking naturalization here do not let their native countries know that they have "absolutely and entirely renounced and abandoned them."

They take the oath of allegiance in an American court, but their countries of origin know nothing of it and still regard them as citizens.

Why not require the would-be American to notify his former government that he abjures it? Whether or not this declaration were accepted, it would remove our influence toward divided loyalty and tend to prevent over-hasty naturalization.

A. W. H. Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 6, 1916.

**KEEP PEACE WITH JAPAN, SAYS GARY**

Pending Questions Should Be Settled Right, He Tells Japan Society

"It seems to me that if ever we have serious trouble with Japan, it will be as much the fault of the United States as of Japan, and perhaps more."

This is how Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, summed up the relations between the two countries that white and yellow jingoists for years have been trying to groom for conflict. Mr. Gary, who has just returned from a visit to Japan and the Philippines, was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given by the Japan Society of New York in the Bakers Club.

"I endeavored to ascertain the sentiment of Japanese people toward the United States," said Mr. Gary, "and to inform the Japanese of what I believe to be the real feeling in this country toward them. After careful and patient investigation, and after visiting the homes of Japanese leaders who ought to know, and who were frank and unrestrained in expression, I have no doubt that the leading men in Japan earnestly desire to maintain cordial relations with the people of this country. There is no need of serious trouble, or of any trouble that cannot be removed by mutual, satisfactory and amicable adjustment. We alone are to be blamed for blinding their eyes. A patriotic ought to resist with all his power any influence to stir up trouble between these two nations."

**Must Settle Questions Right**

Mr. Gary urged all loyal citizens of the United States to work toward an amicable settlement of all the questions now in dispute between the two countries. He declared that these questions would have to be settled right, or they would always prove vexatious.

"But there are not going to be any irreconcilable differences," said Mr. Gary. "The nations are equally anxious to avoid trouble. Both desire peace and tranquility. They may be and should be leaders in the reconstruction and rejuvenation of the world's battered and almost ruined social structure. They may work together to establish and maintain an impartial and satisfactory forum for the settlement of all international controversies, which is the most desirable thing to be considered and accomplished."

Mr. Gary said he believed Japan had no desire to gain territorial foothold in China, but merely wanted an open door policy which would enable her to sell her goods wherever and whenever she pleased.

Mr. Gary said Japan was taking little interest in the war outside of the sale of her goods to the armies of her allies.

**Millions In Trade for U. S.**

Dr. T. Iyengar, director of the East and West News Bureau, and former professor at Chicago University, spoke on the common economic interests of the United States and Japan in the Far East. He said Japan's development of Formosa, Korea and Manchuria had meant millions of dollars in foreign trade to the country.

**ONLY TWO OFFICERS OF 47TH RESIGNING**

**Reported Effect of Janicky's Reinstatement Denied**

Officers of the 47th Regiment yesterday denied the wholesale resignations of the commissioned officers of the organization had followed the reinstatement of Ernest E. Janicky as adjutant. Two resignations were acknowledged, that of Captain Arthur H. Storrball of Company F, who asked to be put on the retired list, and that of Captain Morton G. Stockbridge of Company G, whose increasing business duties made it necessary for him to give up his military duties.

Lieutenant James M. Brown, acting captain of Company E, who was said to have submitted his resignation, has been authorized the rumor that resigned officers of the 47th had resigned as "bulls."

At the National Guard headquarters it was said that the fact that there was dissension in the 47th had been known for some time. It was believed that the disorderly conduct of the regiment had been managed had made the officers feel that their association with the organization would accomplish nothing, and they preferred to resign.

Major General George R. Dyer, division commander, inspected the 47th at its Brooklyn armory last night.

**LECTURES AT COOPER UNION**

Five college presidents and the director of one of the largest private schools in the country will deliver a series of lectures on "Phases of Education" at Cooper Union, beginning tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, will open the series and will talk upon "Education for Peace."

The other lecturers are as follows: Saturday, November 18, Dr. Sidney D. Sperry, president of the College of William and Mary, of the City of New York. "The City and Its College."

Saturday, November 25, Dr. Almonder Meljok, president of the University of Minnesota. "The Liberal College in Our Time."

Saturday, December 2, Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. "The Education of the Modern Woman."

Saturday, December 9, Dr. Thomas H. Baker, director of the Toms River School, Port Deposit, Md. "The American College."

Saturday, December 16, Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president of the University of Virginia. "Fundamental Values in Education."